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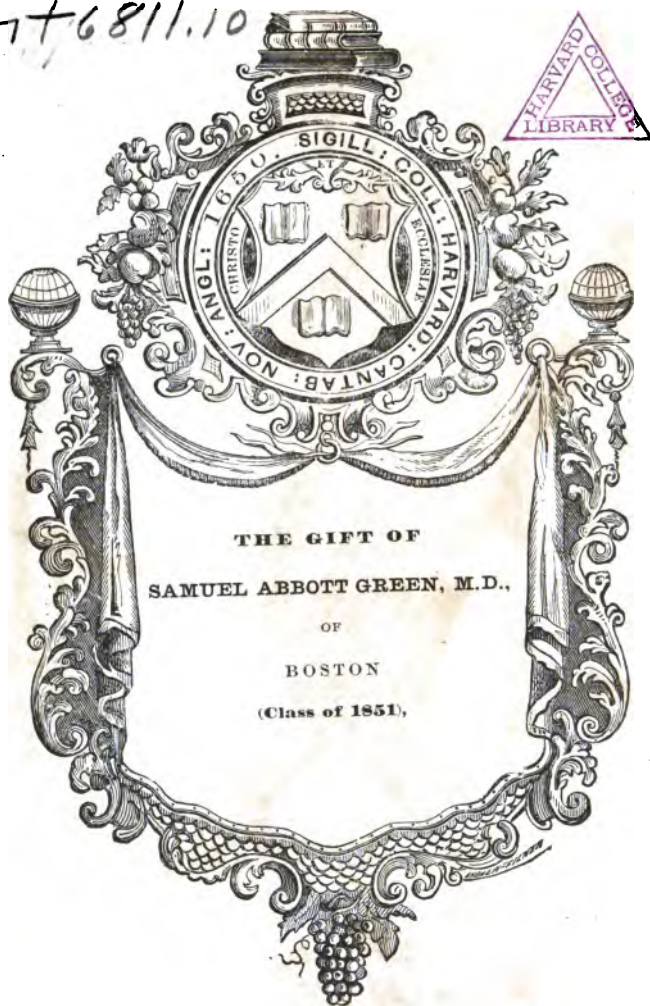
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THE

MILITARY AND FINANCIAL

CONDITION OF EUROPE,

BEING A STATEMENT OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF

THE ARMIES AND NAVIES,

WITH THEIR ANNUAL COST;

TOGETHER WITH THE

Interest and Amount of the National Debt

OF EACH EUROPEAN NATION.

COMPILED BY

LEWIS APPLETON,

AND

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THE MILITARY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF EUROPE.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The standing Army of Austria-Hungary is formed on the Prussian system of universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the Army of the Reserve, with the further liability to serve two years in the Landwehr.

The Military forces of the whole Empire are divided into the Standing Army, the Landwehr, and the Landsturm.

POPULATION, 1880.	STANDING ARMY. 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES. 1881.	NAVY. 1881.
37,741,434	267,814	1,086,933	14 Ironclads. 29 Unarmoured.
	NAVY. 6,179		

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian Empire, which recognizes three distinct Parliaments, there are three distinct budgets: the first that of the Delegations for the whole Empire; the second that of the Reichsrath for Austria; and the third that of the Hungarian Diet for the kingdom of Hungary. The following figures embrace the three divisions of the Empire—

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY 1881.	INTEREST OF THE NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.
£75,029,239.	£13,433,068.	£21,373,063.	£445,494,850.

* The Compiler of these Facts and Figures, is indebted to the following authors:—"Almanach de Gotha (1882)," by Justes Perthes; "Conditions of Nations," by G. F. Kolb; "Statesman's Year Book (1882)," by Frederick Martin; "National Debts," by Robert Dudley Baxter.

NOTE.—Under the head of the Annual Expenditure of each Nation is included the Army and Navy, and Interest of the National Debt.

The National Debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century, and is the direct result of wars and the gigantic preparations for war. In 1789, it amounted to £34,900,000; in 1815 to £82,500,000; in 1820 to £98,700,000; in 1830 to £108,400,000; in 1848 to £125,000,000; in 1868 to £300,980,413; and in 1881, it reached the great sum of £445,494,850, which includes the large Floating Debt created to meet the recent heavy deficits of the Empire.

For 1881, the deficits amounted to £7,623,169 for the Dual Empire.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

By Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin (1878) the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are occupied, and their military and financial affairs administered by Austria-Hungary.

According to a census taken in 1879, the total population is 1,212,172.

BELGIUM.

ARMY.

The standing Army of Belgium is formed by Conscription, to which every able-bodied man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which two-thirds are allowed in furlough.

POPULATION. 1879.	STANDING ARMY. 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES. 1881.
5,536,654.	46,272.	103,683.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The public income and expenditure in recent years have mostly been balanced with an occasional surplus, but for 1881, there was a deficit of £139,042. The National Debt mainly represents the share which Belgium had to take in the National liabilities of the United Netherlands after separating from that kingdom in 1834. The remainder of the Debt was raised for and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of State Railways.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.
£11,533,788	£1,640,000.	£3,521,204.	£70,393,457.

DENMARK.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army and Navy of Denmark consist, according to a law of re-organisation passed by the Rigsdag in 1867, of all the able-bodied men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years, and their time of service is 16 years.

They are liable to serve for eight years in the regular Army, and for eight years subsequently in the Reserves.

The Navy is recruited by conscription from the coast population.

POPULATION. 1880.	STANDING ARMY. 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES. 1881.	NAVY.
2,099,400.	34,551.	49,780.	9 Ironclads.
	NAVY. 1,256.		24 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the State for the past quinquennial period has shewn an annual surplus, which has been employed for the reduction of the public debt. The latter was mainly incurred in consequence of large deficits in former years, and in part for railway undertakings, construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance.

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund, the object of which is to provide means at the disposal of the Government, in the event of war. This Fund now stands at £2,132,306.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY, 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.
£2,311,460.	£704,000.	£510,818.	£9,629,256.

FRANCE.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Military Forces of France are based on a new "loi sur le recrutement" passed in 1872, and supplemented in 1875, which enacts universal liability to arms from the age of 20 to that of 40 years. Every Frenchman not declared unfit for Military service must serve five years in the "armée active," four years in the "réserve de l'armée active," five years in the "armée territoriale," and six years in the "réserve de l'armée territoriale."

By the same law the time of service in the navy is five years in the active, and four years in the reserve. At the expiration of these nine years, the men pass into the territorial army, where they remain until the age of forty.

To this principle of universal liability to arms, there are various exemptions, which apply mainly to pupils, and teachers in public schools, professors, ecclesiastics, and members of Municipal Councils, all of which are subject to revision by Military Councils.

POPULATION, 1876.	STANDING ARMY, 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.	NAVY.
36,905,788.	495,880.	2,423,164.	59 Ironclads.
	NAVY. 42,731.		264 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The enormously increased expenditure of recent years is due principally to the augmented public debt, and to the increased cost of the army, which has been covered by the imposition of new indirect taxes.

Prior to the war in 1870, the revenue was £71,927,742, and the expenditure £69,608,556; and, according to the budget in 1881, the latter had increased, in consequence of the Franco-German War, to the extent of £37,227,238 per annum.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.
£106,835,794.*	£31,231,148.	£49,413,583.	£937,515,280.

The National Debt, which is the largest in the world, has been chiefly created to meet the cost of the great French Wars from 1800 to 1814, during the Military Dictatorship of the First Napoleon, and also from 1852 to 1870, during the reign of the Third Napoleon.

In 1793, under the Revolution, the public debt stood at £32,000,000; in 1815, under the First Empire, at £70,645,000; in 1830, under the Bourbons, at £141,770,000; in 1848, under the Orleans, at £182,000,000; in 1852, under the Republic, at

* "The increase in the expenditure of France has been greater and more rapid than Great Britain. Between 1814 and 1829 the expenditure of France was about £40,000,000 a year, and she made no addition to her debt; between 1829 and 1847 the expenditure of France rose to £51,000,000 a year, and there was an annual average deficit of £4,250,000. Between 1850 and 1870—that is to say under the Empire—the deficit had diminished to £2,500,000, but the expenditure had enormously increased, and I believe the budget there this year for 1883 is £120,000,000."—*Speech of the* RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, *April 24, 1882.*

£245,250,000; in 1870, under the Second Empire, at £550,000,000; and in 1882, in consequence of the last great war, at £1,100,000,000, but excluding the indirect loans, at £937,515,280.

The Franco-German War, 1870-71, added the enormous sum to the National Debt of £371,575,280. In addition to this, the heavy deficits, caused by the great military expenditure, have swollen it considerably. From 1814 to 1830, during the Bourbon Monarchy, the deficits amounted to £310,920; from 1830 to 1848, under Louis Phillippe, to £39,914,520; and from 1848 to 1851, under the second Republic, to £14,374,960; and from 1851 to 1870, under the Second Empire, to £85,541,580, amounting in all, in deficits alone, to £140,641,980.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Prussian obligation (according to the law of 1871) to serve in the Army is extended to the whole Empire. Every German capable of bearing arms has to serve in the standing army for seven years—as a rule from the end of the twentieth till the commencement of the twenty-eighth year of his age. Three of these seven years he must spend in active service, and the remainder in the Reserve; after quitting the latter he forms part of the Landwehr for five years more. The maritime population is exempt from these obligations, but has to furnish a naval force.

In 1875 a new Force called the Landsturm was created, comprising able-bodied men to the age of 42, who are not already in the Standing Army, Landwehr, or Marine.

The whole of these Land Forces forms a United Army under the orders of the Emperor, and must unconditionally obey the oath of fidelity.

The following figures embrace the whole of the German Empire—

POPULATION, 1880.	STANDING ARMY, 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.	NAVY.
45,194,172	449,257	1,769,104	22 Ironclads.
	NAVY. 15,099		59 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The States which contribute towards the Military expenditure of the Empire include Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg,

Baden, Saxony and Alsace-Lorraine. In the budget of the Empire the sum received from France, as war-indemnity, was not entered, but placed to a separate account, which, to September, 1873, amounted to £220,000,000, including the tribute from the City of Paris and other French departments. That amount was apportioned amongst the 25 German States.

The German Empire, as such, had no Public Debt at the time of its establishment in 1871, but one has been created in recent years which is not large. As a set-off against this Debt, there exists a variety of invested funds amounting to £43,274,396, created out of the French war indemnity, which can be drawn on, in case of a foreign war or invasion.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.
£26,647,827	£21,610,629	£535,625	£21,985,052

NATIONAL DEBTS AND ANNUAL INTEREST OF THE STATES OF GERMANY.

The public debts of the following States of the German Empire were principally incurred in the construction of State Railways, Canals, and works of public utility. A large proportion, however, of the public debts for Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, and Baden, represents an extraordinary military expenditure involved in the wars with France and Austria.

	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBTS. 1881.	ANNUAL INTEREST. 1881.
Prussia (Including—Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Electoral, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, Frankfurt.)	£45,653,525	£98,750,516	£5,001,805
Bavaria	11,087,072	66,833,133	2,291,331
Würtemberg	2,601,822	17,826,230	967,816
Saxony	3,187,979	33,479,171	1,509,686
Baden	1,880,775	16,753,152	554,889
Mecklenburg Schwerin }	600,000	2,613,370	105,000
Hesse	857,124	1,879,552	42,942
Oldenburg... ..	334,128	1,840,506	92,895
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Not yet ascertained.		
Carried forward	£66,202,425	£239,975,630	£10,566,364

	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBTS. 1881.	ANNUAL INTEREST. 1881.
Brought forward	£66,202,425	£239,975,630	£10,566,364
Brunswick...	426,685	4,207,632	229,636
Saxe-Weimar ...	298,120	336,116	16,803
Anhalt ...	449,500	597,233	28,967
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	50,866	580,614	29,008
Lippe ...	*	58,846	2,942
Schwarzburg ...	88,613	154,000	7,700
Reuss-Schleiz ...	36,480	100,027	5,000
Reuss-Greiz ...	27,179	65,475	3,278
Hamburg ...	1,661,000	6,283,926	335,500
Lubeck ...	137,118	1,190,245	59,012
Bremen ...	617,505	4,050,503	202,525
Sonderhausen ...	107,567	180,216	9,010
Alsace-Lorraine ...	2,365,346	1,252,040	62,602
	<u>£72,468,404</u>	<u>£259,032,503</u>	<u>£11,558,347</u>

* Unknown.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The maintenance of a Standing Army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1689. The number of troops, as well as the cost of the services, have to be sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. In addition to the Standing Army and its Reserves, there are the following Auxiliary Forces—the Militia, the Yeomanry, the Volunteers, and the enrolled Pensioners.

POPULATION, 1881.	STANDING ARMY. 1881	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES. 1881.	NAVY. 1881.
35,246,562	131,859.	575,262.	75 Ironclads.
	NAVY. 79,250.		360 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The largest branch of National expenditure is that for the interest and management of the National Debt, which has more than trebled, in consequence of the wars of the last 100 years.

The Debt in 1689 stood at £664,236, and at the conclusion of the American War in 1784 it stood at £243,063,145. The 20 years' warfare with France had, to 1815, increased it to £861,039,049, since which, by means of a Sinking Fund and Terminable Annuities, it has been reduced to date, 31st March, 1881, to £768,703,692, notwithstanding the following additions:—Slave Compensation, £20,000,000; Irish Famine, £8,000,000; Crimean War, £32,000,000.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY, 1881.	INTEREST ON NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.
£81,486,472	£26,034,235	£28,583,808	£738,804,420 Funded. 29,899,272 Unfunded.
£768,703,692*			

GREECE.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army of Greece, like that of Germany, is based on the principle of universal liability to arms. The army is recruited by lot from all capable of serving, with the alternative, which is largely used, of providing a substitute. The term of active service in the Regular Army is fixed at three years, and of service in the Reserves at six, and in the Militia at ten years.

	POPULATION, 1881.	STANDING ARMY, 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.	NAVY.
	1,679,775	12,805	82,076	2 Ironclads.
New Territory }	388,000	NAVY. 653		13 Unarmoured.
	2,067,775			

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Greece has relatively a large Public Debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of past wars, for 1824-25 and 1862. Since

* "The Debt was returned on the 31st March, 1881, as £768,703,692, but an item existed at that time, which had never been valued, or reduced to figures. That was the deficiency in the funds of the Savings Banks, which we were bound to make good. Since March 31, 1881, that deficiency has been ascertained, and an annuity adequate to its gradual extinction has been created. We value that annuity as a part of the debt, and this matter has to be taken into consideration, in taking the comparison between 1881 and 1882. Adding the value of that annuity, £1,620,000, to the debt as it stood in March, 1881, the total effective debt at that date was £770,325,000. The total at March 31, 1882, is £768,166,000, so that the reduction for the year is £7,159,000."—*Speech of the RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, April 24, 1882.*

of Greece as an independent kingdom, there are no financial terms without a deficit. This frequently is due in great part, to the Military Expenditure, and the large number of Government Officials, who form a large population.

ARMY AND NAVY, 1881.	INTEREST ON NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.
£2,737,879	£875,725	£17,514,510

ITALY.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The law of universal liability to arms forms the basis of the Military Organisation of the kingdom of Italy. The age of liability to serve, is from 21 to 40 years of age. The annual levy is divided by lot into two classes, with different periods of service: the first, eight years in the army, four in the active militia, and the rest of their time in the local militia; the second has the same liabilities, but is only called up for five months' training.

POPULATION, 1879.	STANDING ARMY, 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES, 1881.	NAVY
28,437,091	736,502	1,718,933	18 Ironclads.
	NAVY. 15,055		49 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Since the establishment of United Italy in 1861, in consequence of the costly Military Expenditure, there have been frequent annual deficits, rising in one year to the amount of £24,680,000. In 1860, the year before the establishment of the kingdom, the National Debt stood at £97,480,000, and it now stands at upwards of £390,000,000. Of later years the public revenue has nearly doubled, and the deficits have decreased.*

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY, 1881.	INTEREST ON NATIONAL DEBT.	NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.
£56,507,290	£10,434,843	£19,515,226	£390,304,530

* NOTE.—As we are going to press the budget for 1882 is announced, which contrasts most favourably with any previous budget. The surplus amounts to nearly £2,000,000, the result of increased revenue from taxation. It is to be hoped that this elasticity in the Italian revenue will continue, but this can only be secured by trenchant economies in the Army and Navy expenditure.

HOLLAND.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army of the Netherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, and there is also a Militia. The men drawn by conscription at the age of 20 have to serve five years.

The Militia is divided into the active, and reserve, the former comprising those between the ages of 25 and 34, the latter from 35 to 50.

There is besides, the Landsturm, or levy *en masse* of all citizens from 19 to 50 years, capable of bearing arms, and who do not belong to either categories named before.

POPULATION, 1880.	STANDING ARMY, 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES. 1881.	NAVY.
4,060,580	65,111	175,111	19 Ironclads.
	NAVY. 15,914		84 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

In the budget estimates of Holland, the largest branch of expenditure is that of the National Debt, which was created in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by wars, and reached its highest at the time of the wars of the French Revolution.

In 1873 the States General passed an Act for the redemption of the Debt, under which a reduction is being effected, amounting last year to £833,333.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY. 1881.	INTEREST ON NATIONAL DEBT	NATIONAL DEBT.
£10,372,244	£2,667,238	£2,369,660	£79,547,654

LUXEMBOURG.

By the Treaty of London (11 May, 1867), the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg remains under the sovereignty of the House of Orange-Nassau, and in virtue of this Treaty has been declared neutral, and the capital has ceased to be a fortified city.

The Public Debt was created by the construction of Railways.

POPULATION.	ARMY	PUBLIC DEBT.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.
209,870	332	£526,800	£304,024
		INTEREST. £24,000	ARMY. £18,200

MONTENEGRO.

There exists no Standing Army, except a Life Guard of the Hospodar, but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and are liable to be called under arms.

POPULATION. 1881.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.	
236,000	£18,000	No Public Debt.

NORWAY.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The troops of Norway are raised mainly by conscription, and, to a small extent, by enlistment. By the laws voted by the Storting in 1866 and 1876, the land forces are divided into the Line, the Landwehr, raised for the defence of the country, and the Landsturm, liable to be called out in case of great danger as a final levy. Every man on reaching 21 years is liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern provinces of the kingdom. The nominal term of service is ten years, seven in the Line and three in the Landwehr, and at the end of this period each subject belongs to the Landsturm until the age of 50 years.

All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of 22 and 35, are enrolled on the lists of the active fleet, or the naval militia, and are liable to maritime conscription.

POPULATION. 1876.	STANDING ARMY.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.	NAVY.
1,806,900	18,000	40,700	4 Ironclads.
	NAVY. 3,500		31 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The debt of Norway was contracted mainly for railways, steamers, harbours and lighthouses.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.
£2,553,772	£412,155	£363,705	£5,082,777

PORTUGAL.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army of Portugal consists of the Standing Army and the Militia, and is formed partly by conscription, and partly by enlistment. Freedom from conscription may be purchased by a fixed sum, amounting to about £80, payable to the Government. The time of service is eight years, of which, five have to be spent in the regular Army and three in the Militia.

POPULATION. 1878.	ARMY. 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.	NAVY.
4,745,124.	32,634	76,790	1 Ironclad.
	NAVY. 3,307.		25 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

For the past thirty years there has been no budget without a deficit. The public debt of Portugal dates from the war, 1796, when the first loan of £900,000 was raised. It has steadily increased since then, chiefly on account of the wars that have been waged, and through the necessity of raising loans to meet the great deficits. In 1826 it amounted to £7,700,000; in 1836 to £20,974,000; in 1856 to £45,255,000; in 1871 to £64,333,000; and in 1879 to £83,138,222.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT, INCLUDING FOREIGN DEBT. 1881.
£7,882,947	£1,391,480	£2,733,922	£83,138,222

ROUMANIA.

THE ARMY.

The Military Forces of Roumania are divided into five classes, the Standing Army, Territorial Army, Militia, National Guard, and the Landsturm, with Reserves for each. All Roumanians between the age of 20 and 46 are liable to serve four years in the

Standing Army, four years in its Reserve, six years in the Territorial Army, and two in its Reserve.

POPULATION. 1876.	ARMY PEACE FOOTING.	PERMANENT ARMY AND RESERVES.
5,376,000	18,532	107,000

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Public Debt consists mainly of three foreign loans contracted in 1864-66 and 1868, which were devoted to the construction of railways and bridges.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.
£4,830,648	£1,052,486	£2,194,361	£24,399,689

RUSSIA.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The armed forces of Russia, according to the law of 1872, are obtained by conscription, to which all men from 20 to 40 years capable of bearing arms are liable; the purchase of exemptions or of substitutes, is nominally prohibited, but has hitherto been permitted. The period of service is fifteen years; six years in the Standing Army, and nine in the Reserves.

The duration of service in the Navy is fixed at ten years, seven in the active and three in the Reserve.

POPULATION, 1878.	STANDING ARMY, REGULAR AND IRREGULAR, 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES, 1881.	NAVY.
80,176,262	974,771 NAVY. 30,174	2,427,853	30 Ironclads. 194 Unarmoured.

In addition to the Army of Russia there are the Armies of Finland, the country of the Don Cossacks, Orenburg, and Siberia, which may be calculated at 200,000 men, so that the Czar can bring into the field a grand total, on a war footing, of 2,733,305 warriors.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The principal items of the Russian budget consist of disbursements for the Army and Navy and the interest of the National Debt, which has been chiefly created by wars, particularly the Crimean War, the cost of which was estimated at £127,000,000, and the Russo-Turkish War, which is estimated to have involved an expenditure of £130,000,000.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY, 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.
£102,494,515	£33,660,204	£27,618,370	£446,018,128

SERVIA.

ARMY.

The Army of Servia consists of the Permanent and the National Army. By the decree of 1879, the troops are obliged to remain four years instead of two, and this increases the permanent army to nearly 50,000 men, and the Reserves have been increased by 90,000 men, which makes effective for war 265,000 men.

POPULATION, 1881.	STANDING ARMY.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.
1,700,211	50,000	265,000

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The finances of Servia are well administered, and the budgets generally show a surplus. Prior to the war of 1876-7, Servia was not only free from debt, but possessed a reserve fund of £344,794. To enable her to prosecute the war, an 8 per cent. loan was raised in 1876 of £480,000, and in 1877 a further loan became necessary of £1,000,000. Since then, in consequence of the outlay involved by the war, other loans have been raised.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY, 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT,	NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.
£1,028,539	£349,004	£107,444	£4,000,000

SPAIN.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army of Spain was re-organised in 1878, the obligation to serve being general for eight years, and consists of a permanent Army, in which all Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to serve for four years; an active Reserve, but without pay, composed of all men who have served their four years in the permanent Army, and the sedentary Reserve which consists of men who are not in the two preceding forces.

POPULATION, DEC. 31, 1877.	STANDING ARMY, INCLUDING COLONIES.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.	NAVY.
16,625,860	190,000	450,000	10 Ironclads.
	NAVY, 1881. 21,407		125 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The National Debt of Spain dates as far back as the 16th century, from the conquest of Granada, under Phillip V., in 1745, when it stood at £9,000,000. Since then, in consequence of the extravagance of successive Rulers, and the constant and ever-increasing excess of expenditure over public revenue, the debt has increased to a very large amount. In 1870 the debt had risen to £237,400,000, and in 1877 it had increased to £550,000,000, which last increase was the direct result of costly civil wars in Spain and Cuba. In 1851, from various causes, Spain became bankrupt, being unable to meet her engagements in full. Of late years through a more rigid economy, the cessation of wars, and the increased prosperity, the Government have been enabled to enter on a new career.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY, 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.
£32,665,419	£6,242,414	£11,666,171	£500,949,714

SWEDEN.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The foundation of the Swedish Army dates from the time of Charles IX. It is composed of three distinct classes of troops,

the *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, the *Indelta*, or National militia, and *Beväring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the ages of 20 and 25 years (the law of substitution being abolished). In addition there are the Gothland Militia, and the Rifle Unions, commonly called Volunteers, who, in time of war, are compelled to place themselves under the command of the Military authorities.

The Navy is divided into the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Reserve, and the *Beväring*, or Militia.

POPULATION, DEC. 31, 1879.	STANDING ARMY, 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES, 1881.	NAVY.
4,578,901	41,280 NAVY. 5,925	202,783	14 Ironclads. 117 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Not only the greater part of the Army expenditure, but also of the Civil and Ecclesiastical, is met from the Revenues of State Lands which do not appear in the Budget.

The National Debt was exclusively incurred for the construction of railways, and for the purposes of coast defences.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.
£4,640,494	£1,119,832	£599,938	£12,792,537

SWITZERLAND.

ARMY.

The laws of the Republic forbid the maintenance of a Standing Army within the limits of the Confederation. To provide, however, for the defence of the country every citizen is required to bear arms. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the Constitution of 1874, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the Federal Army, which is composed of the "Auszug" of men from 20 to 32 years, and of the Landwehr which includes all men from 33 to 44 years.

POPULATION, 1880.	FEDERAL ARMY. 1881.	REGULAR ARMY AND LANDWEHR. 1881.
2,846,102	117,500	210,495

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The public debt has been recently created by loans in 1857, 1867, 1871, and 1877, either for real acquisitions or for national defence. The maintenance of neutrality during the Franco-German War caused an expenditure of £360,000,

It should be stated that, as a set-off against the public debt, there exists state property valued at £1,400,000.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1879.
£1,638,220	£525,403	£55,758	£1,344,000

TURKEY.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Military Forces of the Ottoman Empire comprise three classes of troops, namely: Nizam, or Active Army; Redif, or Landwehr; and the Mouhstafiz, or Landsturm. Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans for a period of twenty years, ten years in the Nizam, four in the Redif, and six in the Mouhstafiz; exemption being allowed to the inhabitants of Constantinople, and the island of Crete, according to an old established privilege. Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax of £23.

The Navy has been considerably weakened by losses during the late war, and by the sale of several Ironclads to England.

The following figures embrace the Turkish Empire, reorganised under the Treaty of Berlin, but excluding Egypt, and the Asiatic possessions of the Empire—

POPULATION. 1881.	STANDING ARMY. 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.	NAVY.
21,500,000	160,417 NAVY.	610,200	3 Ironclads. 22 Unarmoured.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

No account of the Military expenditure has ever been published by the Government of Turkey. The annual deficits are believed to be very great. Since the Russo-Turkish war, not including the payment of interest on the public Debt, the last estimated annual deficit was £2,375,000. The wars that Turkey has waged, especially the Crimean war, and the Russo-Turkish war, together with the wasteful military and naval expenditure she has incurred in the construction of ironclads and fortifications, have brought her into a condition of national, and probable hopeless, bankruptcy. Since 1854, when the first foreign loan was issued to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, Turkey has been for twenty years a constant and heavy borrower in the financial world.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE. 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY. 1881.	INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT. 1881.
£11,594,164	£4,440,000	£12,237,599	£245,200,000

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Conformably to the Treaty of Berlin (1878), Roumelia enjoys an autonomous administration, but is under the immediate authority of Turkey.

POPULATION.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.
817,513	£840,000

BULGARIA.

By the Treaty of Berlin (1878), Bulgaria enjoys a constitutional and hereditary Monarchy under the Suzerainty of Turkey.

According to the Decree of 1879, each Bulgarian from his twentieth year is obliged to render military service for a period of twelve years: four in the active Army, four in the Reserve, and four in the Landwehr.

POPULATION. 1881.	STANDING ARMY.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE
1,995,701	16,520	80,000	£864,415

MILITARY AND NAVAL SUMMARY.

	POPULATION ACCORDING TO LAST CENSUS.	STANDING ARMY, 1881.	STANDING ARMY AND RESERVES, 1881.	NAVY, 1881.		
				Ironclads.	†Unarmoured.	Officers and Men 1881.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ...	37,741,434	267,814	1,086,933	14	29	6,179
*Bosnia	862,202	—	—	—	—	—
*Herzegovina.....	349,970	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM	5,536,654	46,272	103,683	—	—	—
DENMARK	2,099,400	34,551	49,780	9	24	1,256
FRANCE.....	36,905,780	495,888	2,423,164	59	264	42,731
THE GERMAN EMPIRE	45,194,172	449,257	1,769,104	22	59	15,099
GREAT BRITAIN) AND IRELAND)	35,246,562	131,859	575,262	75	360	79,250
GREECE.....	2,067,775	12,805	82,076	2	13	653
HOLLAND.....	4,060,580	65,111	175,111	19	84	5,914
ITALY.....	28,437,391	736,502	1,718,933	18	49	15,055
LUXEMBOURG	209,570	332	—	—	—	—
MONTENEGRO	236,000	{ All able-bodied men liable. }	—	—	—	—
NORWAY	1,806,900	18,000	40,700	4	31	3,500
PORTUGAL	4,745,124	32,634	76,790	1	25	3,307
ROUMANIA	5,376,000	18,532	107,000	—	—	—
RUSSIA	85,685,945	974,771	2,427,853	30	194	30,174
SERVIA	1,700,211	50,000	265,000	—	—	—
SPAIN	16,625,860	190,000	450,000	10	125	21,407
SWEDEN	4,578,901	41,280	202,783	14	117	56,009
SWITZERLAND	2,846,102	117,500	210,495	—	—	—
TURKEY	21,500,000	160,417	610,200	3	22	—
Eastern Roumelia	817,513	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	1,995,701	16,520	80,000	—	—	—
Total.....	346,625,747	3,860,045	12,454,867	280	1396	280,534

* Occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary.

† This does not include Sailing Vessels, Steam Ships, Torpedo-Boats, and Revenue Cutters.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE, 1881.	ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES, 1881.	INTEREST OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.	NATIONAL DEBT, 1881.
	£	£	£	£
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ...	75,029,239	13,433,068	21,373,063	445,494,850
BELGIUM ...	11,533,788	1,640,000	3,521,204	70,393,457
DENMARK ...	2,311,460	704,000	510,818	9,629,256
FRANCE ...	106,835,794	31,231,148	49,413,583	937,515,280
THE GERMAN EMPIRE	26,647,827	21,985,052	535,625	21,985,052
Prussia ...	45,653,525	The contributions under this head, of the German States, are included in the Estimates for the Empire.	5,001,805	98,750,516
Bavaria ...	11,087,072		2,291,331	66,833,133
Saxony ...	3,187,979		1,509,686	33,479,171
Wurtemberg ...	2,601,822		967,816	17,826,230
Alsace-Lorraine ...	2,365,346		62,602	1,252,040
Baden ...	1,880,775		554,889	16,753,152
Hamburg ...	1,661,000		335,500	6,283,926
Hesse ...	857,124		42,942	1,879,532
Bremen ...	617,505		202,525	4,050,503
Mecklenburg (Schwerin)	600,000		105,000	2,613,370
Anhalt ...	449,500		28,967	597,233
Brunswick ...	426,685		229,636	4,207,632
Oldenburg ...	334,128		92,865	1,840,506
Saxe-Weimar ...	298,120		16,803	336,116
Lubeck ...	137,118		59,012	1,190,245
Schwarzburg ...	107,567		9,010	180,216
(Sonderhausen)				
Schwarzburg ...	88,613		7,700	154,000
(Rudolstadt)				
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha ...	50,866		29,008	580,614
Reuss-Schleiz ...	36,480		5,000	100,027
Reuss-Greiz ...	27,179		3,278	65,475
*Mecklenburg (Strelitz)	—		—	—
*Lippe ...	—		2,942	58,486
GREAT BRITAIN) AND IRELAND)	81,486,472	26,034,235	28,583,808	768,703,692
GREECE ...	4,434,112	2,737,879	875,725	17,514,510
HOLLAND ...	10,372,244	2,667,238	2,369,660	79,547,654
ITALY ...	56,507,290	10,434,843	19,515,226	390,304,530
LUXEMBURG ...	340,024	18,200	24,000	526,800
MONTENEGRO ...	18,000	—	—	No debt.
NORWAY ...	2,553,772	412,155	363,705	5,082,777
PORTUGAL ...	7,822,947	1,391,480	2,733,922	83,138,222
ROUMANIA ...	4,830,648	1,052,486	2,194,361	24,399,689
RUSSIA ...	102,494,515	33,660,204	27,618,370	446,018,128
SERVIA ...	1,028,539	349,004	107,444	4,000,000
SPAIN ...	32,665,419	6,242,414	11,666,171	500,949,714
SWEDEN ...	4,640,494	1,119,832	599,938	12,792,537
SWITZERLAND ...	1,638,220	525,403	55,758	1,344,000
TURKEY ...	11,594,164	4,440,000	12,237,599	245,200,000
Eastern Roumelia ...	840,000	—	By the Treaty of Berlin, each of these States bear a relative proportion of the National Debt of the Ottoman Empire.	
Bulgaria ...	576,273	—		
Bosnia ...	—	—		
Herzegovina ...	—	—		
Total.....	618,569,635	160,078,641	202,858,297	4,415,222,271

* Estimates unpublished.

OPINIONS OF STATESMEN ON ARMAMENTS.

MONTESQUIEU.—“Each monarch keeps on foot as many armed men as he could have if their people were in danger of being exterminated; and they call this rivalry of all against all—peace. Thus Europe is so exhausted, that if private individuals were in the same situation as the three Powers, occupying the most opulent countries in the world, they could not live. We are poor with the riches and commerce of the whole universe; and very soon, by mere dint of having soldiers, we shall have nothing but soldiers, and become like the Tartars. The consequence of this state of things is a constant augmentation of taxes; and that which renders remedy impossible, we no longer depend upon our revenue, but we make war with our capital.”

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—“Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce those military armaments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overgrown establishments? What is the advantage of one power greatly increasing its army and navy? Does it not see that if it possesses such increase for self-protection and defence, the other powers will follow its example? The consequence of this state must be, that no increase of *relative* strength will accrue to any one power, but there must be a universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations. The interest of Europe is not that any one country should exercise a peculiar influence; but the true interest of Europe is, to come to some one common accord, so as to enable every country to reduce those military armaments which belong to a state of war rather than of peace. I do wish that the Councils of every country (*or that the public voice and mind, if the Councils did not*) would willingly propagate such a doctrine.”

LORD ABERDEEN, in 1849.—“In the state of society in which we now live, and when the warlike preparations of great powers are made at an enormous expense, *I say that, so far from their being any security for peace, they are directly the contrary, and tend at once to war; for it is natural that men, having adopted means they think fit efficient to any end, should desire to put their efficiency to the test, and to have some direct result from their labour and expense.*”

LORD PALMERSTON, in 1849.—“It is quite true it may be said, what are opinions against armies? Sir, MY ANSWER IS, OPINIONS ARE STRONGER THAN ARMIES. OPINIONS, IF THEY ARE FOUNDED IN TRUTH AND JUSTICE, WILL, IN THE END, PREVAIL AGAINST THE BAYONETS OF INFANTRY, THE FIRE OF ARTILLERY, AND THE CHARGES OF CAVALRY.”

LOUIS PHILLIPE, in 1843.—“*The sentiment, or rather the principle, that in peace you must prepare for war, is one of difficulty and danger; for while we keep armies on hand to preserve peace, they are at the same time incentives and instruments of war. I rejoice in all efforts made to preserve peace, for that is what all need. I think the time is coming when we shall get rid of war entirely in all civilised countries. They are beginning to learn wisdom, and, thank God, war now costs too much for nations to afford it.*”

"A vast International Association ought to be founded, having for its sole object to make the system of International Arbitration to prevail,"—LAVELEYE.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPLES.

The Association is based on a recognition of mutual respect and justice between nations, and on broad principles of international polity, the general adoption of which will lead to the substitution of Arbitration for War.

The Association is unsectarian and unconnected with Party Politics, and neither expresses any opinion upon, nor seeks to effect an alteration in existing forms of Governments.

OBJECTS.

(1) To call forth and direct an enlightened public opinion towards the abolition of War.

(2) To unite the friends of Peace, everywhere, in the advocacy and support of measures of a practical character for the above object.

(3) To secure permanent relief from the crushing burden of National Armaments.

(4) To promote ARBITRAL REFERENCE as a substitute for War.

(5) To advocate the establishment of a Code of International Law, and an International Tribunal for the pacific settlement of disputes between nations.

(6) To secure the conclusion of International Treaties for the preceding objects.

(7) To adopt special measures, when causes of irritation arise, for bringing about a good understanding between the nations concerned.

All persons approving the Principles and Objects of the Association, and contributing annually to its funds, shall be Members.

MEANS FOR OBTAINING THE ABOVE OBJECTS.

For the accomplishment of these objects the Council of the Association will take steps to set on foot throughout Europe and the United States of America similar Associations to this, united in an International Federation, each independent of the others, while acting in concert with them, and adopting, as far as possible, a common plan of action.

A Scheme of Procedure has been drawn up, after very careful consideration, and it is hoped that it may be adopted, in substance, by the Associations of the various countries which will be represented in the Federation.

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